

The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 2550

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12. 1743.

Frederica in Georgia, April 20. 1743.

The following Paragraphs from Charles Town in South-Carolina having been Printed, my Love to Truth, and Fidelity to my King and Country, makes me take Notice of them, to prevent the ill Consequences that might follow their being believed.

Feb. 7.



On Saturday last arrived here a Spanish Sloop, sent by the Governor of St. Augustine, with a Flag of Truce, to exchange Prisoners with this Government, pursuant to the Cartel settled between the Crowns of Great

Britain and Spain. The Sloop is commanded by Don Domingo de la Croix, and hath brought only Eight Englishmen, the rest of our Prisoners having been sent to Havannah; viz. Mr. Hicks, a Gentleman of New York, and his Servant; Captain Alexander Paris, and Capt. Morris, both of this Province; Capt. Gale, and his Son, of Boston; and two Men more, belonging to his Majesty's Ship the Flamborough.

Charles Town, South-Carolina, Feb. 14.

We learn from some of the English Prisoners brought here by the Spanish Flag of Truce, mention'd in our last, and who were on board the Spanish Fleet that invaded St. Simon's last July, that after the Governor of St. Augustine had remained at the Battery some Days in an inactive State, with the Forces under his Command; he Woods between that and Frederica being found almost impossible, and full of Ambuscades of Indians, a Frenchman came over to them as a Defector from General Oglethorpe, and informed them of Succours coming from hence to his Relief, both by Sea and within Land; when the Flamborough, Hawk, and Swift Men of War, with one of our Gallies, and a New York Sloop, appeared afterwards off St. Simon's Bar. They say, the Conternation, Harty, and Disorder, both among the Fleet, and Land Forces on Shore, is scarce to be described. The Governor instantly embarked his Forces like a mixed Multitude, with the utmost Precipitation; and going along-side of the Commodore, told him to do the best he could with the large Vessels, and that he would go back within Land with the small ones; whereupon the Commodore asking him, if he left him there for a Sacrifice, declared, that he would only fire one Broadside for his Honour, and strike to the English; but they running out to Sea, out of Sight, it was imagined (instead of their being returned to Charles Town, as was the Case) that they might be gone down to Augustine Bar, either to cut off the Retreat, or to make some Attempt there, whilst the Place was left weak. The Governor accordingly, the same Evening, set off in the small Vessels, with about half of all the Men; and the next Day some of them being in sight, a-ground, the Commodore remained still at Anchor. The Day following the Governor proceeded with his Vessels, and run by Fort William upon Cumberland, as if the English were just at his Heels, and afterwards landed at St. Juan's.

The same Day the Commodore going out over the Bar with the rest of the Fleet, a Spaniard, who had been taken, swam aboard, and delivered him a Letter, or Paper, which he said was from General Oglethorpe, to the said Frenchman, whom he charged with being only a Spy from the General; but the Bat did not take. The Commodore proceeded to Havannah. Some of the large Vessels went and lay off Augustine Bar for some Days, unable to go in; and about Twenty smaller Vessels lay in that Harbour about a Fortnight, and then proceeded also to Havannah. So that had Capt. Harvey, who arrived off St. Simon's with our Fleet Eleven Days after the said Retreat of the Spaniards, instead of returning to Charles Town Bar, proceeded to Augustine Bar, as was proposed, he would, in all Probability, have effected great Service. A true Account of that Spanish Fleet, as given by the said English Prisoners brought back (one of which was on board the Commodore, and another on board the Settee Galley) is as follows. Eight Ships, of which the Principal was a Merchant Man, carrying 18 Four-pounders, and two Nine-pounders; the rest, except one Hospital Ship, were Transport Ships of little or no Force. One Snow, carrying 14 Four-pounders; one Settee, carrying 1 Eighteen, and 2 Four-pounders in her Bow, and 4 Swivel Guns, all Brass, and 28 Oars; six Quarter Gallies, carrying each 1 Brass Eight-pounder in the Bow, 4 Iron Swivel Guns, and 14 Oars; thirteen

Schooners, and nine Sloops, but few of any Force; and about twelve open Pettraguers and Canoes. The Number of Men on board, including all Sorts whatever, was near about 3000. There were many French Sea Officers in the Fleet; two or three of the Transport Ships Crews were particularly observed to be all French. The Commodore himself was a Bisayan, and several of his Officers and Men were French also. It was questioned whether there were Ten Spaniards in the Fleet who understood Navigation, and they were so badly provided with Necessaries, that many of the Vessels were at an Allowance of half a Pint of Water per Diem a Man before they arrived at St. Simon's; nor had they any tolerable Quantity of Provisions, for their chief Dependence was upon finding them. We are further informed, that three of our Eighteen-pounders, which were the only ones mounted at St. Simon's Camp Battery, were carried to St. Augustine, being spiked; one of which was burnt in endeavouring to clear it, and the other two being cleared, were mounted in the Castle; and Col. Cook's new invented Machine, or Cartages, for those Guns, which we understood to have been burnt by the General, when he made his Retreat up to Frederica, were carried to Havannah as a great Curiosity.

It appears, that the above Account was given by some English Prisoners brought into Charles Town by a Spanish Flag of Truce; amongst whom was one Alexander Paris, whom they dignify with the Title of Captain; tho' before his notable Services amongst the Spaniards, in Piloting their Fleet into St. Simon's Harbour in the last Invasion (which we are informed by all the Prisoners and Defectors from the Enemy, he actually did) he was only Patron of a Periagua. He, and his Abettors, still favour their old Friends, by printing a false Account of that Invasion, seemingly with an Intention to mislead the People of England, and thereby prevent the defending of a Colony which Spain has used its Endeavours, as well by open Force, as private Agents, to destroy.

The following is a true Account of what happen'd at that Time; and the Reader will judge, whether the Omissions and Falshoods in the above Paragraphs proceed from Ignorance, or ill Intention; and whether there does not seem to be a Design to lessen the Characters of the Officers employ'd in his Majesty's Service both by Sea and Land.

The Spaniards set out from Cuba with a Fleet of Fifty Sail, and 6000 Men on board. They were dispersed by Storm, and Capt. Hamar, who commanded his Majesty's Ship the Flamborough, cruising off Augustine, fell in, on the 27th of May, with ten sail, chased, and forced two of them a-ground; and sending to fetch them off, his Boat and Crew were taken. General Oglethorpe sent to Capt. Hamar, to desire he would come into St. Simon's, and stay there; but he was obliged, by his Orders, to go to Charles Town to repair. And notwithstanding Capt. Hamar gave the Account above, and General Oglethorpe sent up Lieutenant Maxwell on the 4th of June, and other Officers afterwards, giving Notice of the Arrival of the Spanish Forces for the Invasion at Augustine, yet the Spanish Artifices, of the same Nature with the above Paragraph of News, had such an Effect, that no Credit was given to them at Charles Town.

Capt. Frankland, of the Rose Man of War, asked Lieutenant-Governor Bull, whether he thought there was any Intention of a Spanish Invasion? He said, No; that it was the usual Party sent to relieve the Garison of St. Augustine. Upon which Answer, Capt. Frankland, who would otherwise have sailed to St. Simon's, returned to cruise in his Station, which is the Bahamas. The Lieutenant-Governor also refused to press Hands for Capt. Hardy, whereby that Ship was disabled from putting to Sea. The three Men-of-War being thus prevented from cruising on the Coast of Georgia, General Oglethorpe had only the Guard Schooner, and the Guard Sloop, besides small Vessels, or Boats, to make a Defence by Sea against so formidable an Invasion. He sent to Carolina to desire the Loan of their Half-Galleys, offering to Man them without Expence to that Province, but the Messenger was put off, by Lieutenant-Governor Bull. The Ship Success, of Twenty Guns, Capt. Thomson with the Grenadiers commanded by Capt. Horton, arrived at this Time, and the General took the Ship into the Service. The Guard Schooner cruized off Augustine, discovered the Spanish Fleet, and was chased by them; and General Oglethorpe sent Advice of the Particulars to Carolina; but still the Invasion could gain no Credit there. The Spanish Fleet took on board Don Manuel de Montiano, Governor of St. Augustine, and General of

the Spanish Army, and were joined there by six Half-Galleys and Vessels, with 300 old Spanish Troops, of that Garison, besides Indians, and were again separated by bad Weather. The Half-Galleys and small Vessels, to the Number of Thirteen, stood close to Shore, and attempted to get in at Amelia Sound, but were repulsed. They afterwards got into Cumberland Sound, where they engaged the General, who had only three Boats with him. He fought his Way thro' them to Cumberland, and they were so warmly entertained, that they run out to St. John's, which prevented their joining the great Fleet. This was on the 21st Day of June. On the 28th Thirty-six Sail anchored off the Bar of St. Simon's; those were exclusive of the Thirteen Sail which engaged in Cumberland Sound; and of these, Nine were Three-masted Vessels. The General sent Notice of this to the Men of War at Charles Town, but Capt. Frankland was then gone, and the Lieutenant-Governor would not press Men to assist Capt. Hardy; however, Capt. Hardy, and Capt. Hamar, made the utmost Efforts; and the latter, and Capt. Bladwell, got out to Sea.

From the 28th of June to the 5th of July, General Oglethorpe made such a Disposition, as prevented the Spaniards from landing tho' they were in great Distress for want of Water. On the 5th they entered the Harbour, with a Spring Tide, and fair Wind, being Piloted in by this Alexander Paris. There were not only Three 18 Pounders, but every Gun the General had was mounted, particularly four Guns newly mounted under Thomas's Battery, and was fired very smartly; and several of the Enemy were killed, and their Vessels drove a-ground. Capt. Thompson's Ship, and the Guard Schooner, made a very vigorous Defence, and by General Oglethorpe's Order went out of the Harbour in Spite of the Enemy. The Spaniards depended, from the Advice they had received (as the Prisoners say from Paris, &c.) upon great Quantities of Provisions; but in this they were disappointed, by the General's destroying all, except what was in the Town.

The Governor was so far from lying in an inactive State, that as soon as he was past the Battery, he ran with the Fleet to the bottom of the Harbour, within Sight of Frederica. The General apprehended his Design was against that Place, and marched to its Defence. The Governor landed 4500 Men, as English Prisoners, who were then on board, and afterwards escaped (having too much Honesty to act against the Subjects of their own Prince) have declared upon Oath, and the same has been confirmed by many Spanish Prisoners then taken. Our Indians, on the 6th, brought in some Prisoners, and the 7th the Governor ordered a Captain, with a Party of Foot, and Indians, to advance, and discover the Road to Frederica. He ordered a Captain of Miquelets, with his Command, to sustain him, and Don Antonio Barba, with 100 Grenadiers, and 200 Spanish Foot, to support them.

General Oglethorpe at the Head of the Indians and Rangers defeated the First, taking their Captain Prisoner; and a Party of the Regiment, and Highlanders, beat the latter, without the Assistance of one Indian. This Day's Action of the Governor's cost him very near 200 Men, who were either killed, or taken; therefore it is certainly right for his Friends not to publish it. After his ill Success by Land, he ordered a large Galley, and some small Ones, to sound the River. They were repulsed and pursued, till they joined the Fleet. There was so little Inaction, that from the 14th no Day passed in which some Men were not either killed, or taken. The Roads were very practicable between St. Simon's and Frederica; Horsemen, as well as large Parties of Foot, frequently marching that Way. They were so passable, that upon this Advantage over the advanced Parties of Spaniards, General Oglethorpe marched down near the Enemy's Camp at St. Simon's, and gave them frequent Alarms, particularly on the 11th of July, when he marched down with an Intention to beat up the Enemy's Quarters in the Night; but a Frenchman deserting, and apprehending they were thereby discovered, resolved not to attack them, but sending the Drums into different Parts of the Woods, beat the Grenadiers March, and returned to Frederica.

The Governor the next Morning began to embark, and that Night the General being apprehensive that the Defector would give Information of our Weakness, he sent off a Prisoner, giving Money to him, to carry a Letter to the Frenchman, under great Secrecy, not doubting but the same would be intercepted, and the Frenchman's Credit destroyed; but before the Prisoner got thither, the Troops were embarked, which shews that the Terror did not arise from the Vessels appearing off the Bar, for Capt. Hamar did not arrive till the 13th.

at which time there was not a Spaniard left afloat at St. Simon's. Capt. Hamar in the Flamborough, Capt. Bladwell in the Swift, and Capt. Ketter in the Hawk, seeing the Spanish Fleet very numerous, forming a Line across the Harbour, sailed back for Charles Town, pursuant to their Orders, and were gone off the Coast before a Boat, sent out by General Oglethorpe, could acquaint them that he still defended the Island. The Spanish Fleet divided, Twenty-one Sail stood out to Sea, Nine of them Three-masted Vessels, the Remainder, which were the smaller Vessels, went to Fort St. Andrew's, on Cumberland Island, where the General followed them. They had taken several Horses, and had hobbled them ready for embarking, but killed them, not having time to put them aboard. The Enemy proceeded to Fort William, on the South End of that Island, and attempted to land there, but were repulsed by the Rangers; after which they Cannonaded the Fort from their Vessels very vigorously for some Hours, great numbers of their Nine-pound Shot being taken up in the Fort. Not caring to stay, they ran out to Sea; the General followed them with his Boats as far as Fort William, and long after he was returned to St. Simon's, Capt. Hardy came off the Bar with several Vessels, with Men raised by the Governor of Carolina; the staying for whom, was the Occasion of his so long Delay; and when the General sent to him, and offered to assist in pursuing the Spaniards, Capt. Hardy would have gladly done so, but the Lieutenant-Governor of Carolina had charged him with the Command of all those Transport Vessels, and the Men on board them, and positively charged him to bring them back again, if the Enemy was out of the Colony of Georgia, which he punctually did; therefore he cannot be blamed for not pursuing the Enemy. But the Lieutenant-Governor, who put those Men under his Orders, instead of leaving them under the Command of the General, who commanded his Majesty's Forces in both Provinces, must answer for this, since General Oglethorpe would have immediately pursued them, as he afterwards did; and Capt. Hardy would have certainly assisted him, since he proceeded with his own Ship, after he had sent back the Carolina Vessels. Amongst Numbers of false Facts, there is one that can't but be taken Notice of. That Col. Cook's new invented Machines, or Carriages, as they are called, were carried to the Havannah as a great Curiosity. These Machines are no Carriages, but moving Platforms, not worth burning, much less carrying to Havannah; and are all now in the same Place they ever have been, at St. Simon's.

Yesterday arriv'd a Mail from Flanders.

Mantua, July 31. General Palavicini has been declared absolute Inspector of the Administration of the Estates of the House of Austria in Italy, and of the Magazines and Provisions for the Army. General Count Traun has caused some Persons to be arrested at Concordia, who are charged with having been in a Conspiracy to set fire to the Austrian Magazines, and to have debauched many of our Soldiers. It is also intended to arrest several Persons of Distinction in the Modenese, who have been concerned in illicit Correspondencies. Prince Lobkowitz is expected here with the utmost Impatience. It is generally believed, he will bring with him 5000 Irregular Horse, and 6000 Foot, all old Regiments. A Rumour prevails here, that Things either are, or will, speedily, be adjusted in Italy; and that then Spain will range herself on the Side of the Allies.

HOME PORTS.

Portsmouth, August 10. Yesterday came to Spithead the Granado Bono, Capt. Upton, for the Downs; the Betty, Smith, and the Dispatch, Power, for Oporto; the King of Portugal, Hughes, and the Boulter, Weales, for Lisbon; the Anne, Dodsworth, and the Anne Galley, Grimble, for Gibraltar, all from London; and the Peter and Mary, Iredale, from North Yarmouth.

Dover, August 10. Wind E. N. E. Arrived the Queen of Hungary, Rogers, from Barbados; and the Flaxney, Read, from Antigua.

Dart, August 10. Wind N. E. This Morning sailed for the River his Majesty's Ship Liverpool. Arrived the Norwich Man of War, from Antigua; the Samuel and James, Guttridge; the Witoughby, Shenny, the Chester, Payne, the Olive Branch, Avis, the Norwich, Hodges, all from Antigua; the Ruby Man of War, the Elizabeth, Duce, the Priscilla, Carter, the Jennett, Crookenden, the Elizabeth and Martha, Woodward, the Friendship, Hooper, and the Anna Maria, Blackman, all from Barbados; the Duke of Argyll, Bais, from St. Kitts; the Alexander, Richardson, from Rhode Island; and the Ipswich, Hayes, from South Carolina. The outward bound Ships are sail'd to the Westward. Came down the Bridget, Kerwan, for Barbados; and remains with his Majesty's Ship Dorsetshire, Shrewsbury, Norwich, and Deptford's Prize.

Gravesend, August 10. Pass'd by the London, Long, from Carolina; the Brotherhood, Goodall, from Riga; the London, Pylon, the Bridgown, Furnell, and the Haslemere, Walker, all from Barbados; the Ambaburgh, Deas, from Emden; and the Gulicimo, Starkey, from Antigua.

Arrived at several Ports.

At Barbados, the Molly, Preston, and the Happy, Burchell, both from Lancaster.

At Maryland, the Gildart, Fox, from Barbados; and the Canife, Welch, from Boston.

In the River, the Hambrough Exchange, Phlau, and the Anne and Catharine, Semison, both from Hambrough.

L O N D O N.

It is certain, that the late Duke of Courland either is, or will be, speedily, banish'd into the most distant Parts of Siberia.

A kind of Congress will be shortly form'd in Holstein, in order to settle a Grand Alliance, Offensive and Defensive, between the Crowns of Russia, Sweden, Poland, and Denmark.

Since the Report of the Allies attacking Lorrain has reach'd Tuscany, the Lorrain Regiments there are all deserted, in order to get time enough into Flanders to serve under Prince Charles.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Rochester has appointed the Rev. Mr. Timms, one of the Minor Canons of St. Paul's, to be one of the Gentlemen belonging to the Choir of Westminster Abbey, in the room of Mr. James Chelsum, deceased.

Yesterday died suddenly, at his House in Albemarle Street, John Morley Trevor, Esq; one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and Member of Parliament for Lewes, in Sussex.

Yesterday a curious fine Black Marble Stone was laid over the Grave of Admiral Wager, in the North Isle of Westminster Abbey, with his Coat of Arms finely engraved on it, and with this Inscription only, *Sir Charles Wager.*

Yesterday Morning one Miller, a Labourer, fell from the Top of a House the Corner of Gun Street, in Spiral-fields, and died on the Spot.

Dr. Bayley is appointed Physician to his Britannick Majesty's Forces at Hanau, for which Place he will speedily embark.

On Wednesday died in advanced Years, at her House in Craven Buildings, Mrs. Lennard, a Maiden Lady of a large Fortune.

At Ruckholt-House, near Low-Layton, in Essex, on Mondays during the Season, will be a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Musick. The Vocal Part in the Morning by Mr. Lowe: In the Afternoon by Mr. Brett. Tickets to be delivered at the Door, for the Breakfasts, at 1 s. 6 d. each. And for the Evening Entertainment each Person, after Two o'Clock, to pay 6 d. The Doors free, with French Horns every Day in the Week, except the above-mention'd; and every Thing as reasonable as at any House whatever; and the Nobility, &c. may have any Quantity of Fish, either alive or dress'd, the best of Cooks being provided.

High Water this Day at London-Bridge.	Morning	Evening
	04 23	04 41

Bank Stock, 147 1-half. India, 189 to 188 1-4th. South Sea, Nothing done. Old Annuity, 115 1-4th. New ditto, 113 5-8ths to 3-8ths, to 1-half. Three per Cent. Annuities, 102 3-4ths to 102 1-half. Ditto 1743, 102 3-4ths to 1-4th, to 1-half. Seven per Cent. Loan, 117 1-half. Five per Cent. ditto, 77 1-4th to 1-half. Royal Assurance, 80 1-half. London Assurance, 11 7-8ths. India Bonds, 4 l. 17 s. to 18 s. Prem. Bank Circulation, 5 l. 17 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Talties, 103. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, 105. Three per Cent. ditto, 99 1-half. Million Bank, 119. Equivalent, 111. Lottery Tickets, 11 l. 5 s. to 7 s.

To be Sold to the best Bidder,

On Wednesday the 14th of September next, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon,

At the Bell and Castle in Windsor, Berks,

THE Rectory or Parsonage of Winkfield, in the County of Berks. Consisting of a Capital Messuage, containing Six Rooms on a Floor, pleasantly situated in Windsor Forest, about five Miles from Windsor, five from Wokingham, and two from Sunninghill Wells; with Out-houses, Stables, a Farm-yard, Barns, and other Conveniences. The Great Tythes of the Parish of Winkfield, and about 13 Acres of Glebe, Arable Land, and Meadow. All held by Lease for Three Lives from the Dean and Chapter of Sarum, and late the Estate of William Hery, Esq; deceased, and now left at 100 l. per Annum.

Enquire for further Particulars of Mr. Tomkins, at Fishmongers-Hall, London, or of Mr. Brookland at Windsor.

For Sale by the Candle,

On Wednesday the 17th Instant, at Lloyd's Coffee-House, in Lombard-Street, precisely at Six o'Clock in the Afternoon (only one Cask of Wine in a Lot) viz.

SIX Hogheads of excellent Burgundy Wine, of the Growth of the Year 1741, perfect fine fit for Bottling, of a most delicate Taste and curious Flavour. Fifty Pipes and three Hogheads of extraordinary good white Lisbon Wine, entirely neat, clean rack'd, well tasted of a fine Flavour, also fine and fit for Bottling, and in the Hands of the Importer, in a Cellar under Bethlem, near Moor-Gate, London-Wall.

To be seen and tasted on Monday the 15th, and Tuesday the 16th Instant, from Eight to One, and from Two to Six, all Wednesday the Day of Sale (as above). To be sold by

John Walsh.

THE Creditors of William Hery, Esq; late of Winkfield in the County of Berks, Esq; deceased, are desired forthwith to send a Particular of their Debts to Mr. Brookland, Attorney at Law at Windsor in Berks, or to Mr. Tomkins, at Fishmongers-Hall, London.

A Large Brick HOUSE, situate on the Middle of Portsmouth Point, with a Shop well accommodated for Trade, and a large, handsome Bark Tenement belonging to it, which lets for Eight Pounds per Annum. The Whole to be sold, or Let by Lease, not under 14 Years. For further Particulars enquire at the White Hart or King's Head Inns, in the Borough of Southwark, and at the Blue Posts on Portsmouth Point.

At the OLD LOTTERY-OFFICE of BENJAMIN COLE, Broker, next the Union Coffee-house in Exchange-Alley,

STATE LOTTERY TICKETS, 1743. Are Bought, Sold, and Divided into Shares, viz. Halves, Quarters, Eighths and Sixteenths.

Also Chances Sold, Tickets Registered and Examined, and all other Business relating to the Lottery, or Government Securities, negotiated with the utmost Care and Exactness. Any Person may come to the Office thro' the Shop at the Sign of the Blackmoor's Head, over-against the Royal Exchange in Cornhill.

SCHEMES given Gratis.

N.B. The Tickets being delivered out by the Bank, that that are possess'd of my Receipts, may have the Tickets calling at the said Office.

This Day is Published,

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Those Persons who have not yet taken in the MEDICAL DICTIONARY, may begin with Number I. and go on progressively.

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A New Method of preventing and curing the Madness caused by the Bite of a mad Dog.

This Day is Published,

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NUMBER XV. of the

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